

Name:
Period:

Peace Warriors

Reading Guide: Desmond Tutu

Before you read... *think about and answer these questions!*

What do you already know about Desmond Tutu, his life, apartheid and the country of South Africa? Think about what you've learned in geography class, other classes, and books!

What questions do you have about Desmond Tutu, where he lived, what he believed, and how he lived his life?

While you read... *after you read each section, take notes here!*

A Smart Boy (pg 73)

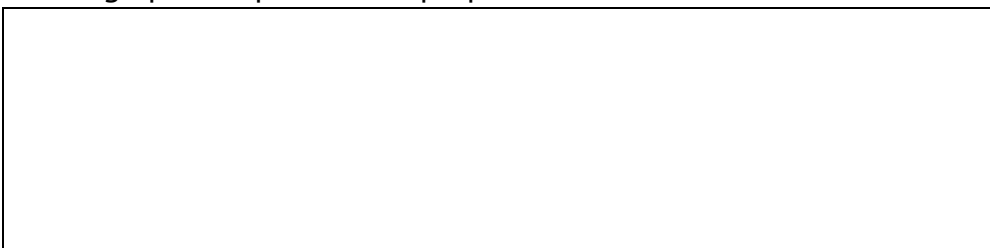
What are 3 things you learned about Desmond Tutu's childhood?

1. _____
—
2. _____
—
3. _____
—

****Use the glossary! What is **apartheid**?**

Apartheid: any system that _____ people according to _____ or caste, as did the Republic of South Africa, which strictly enforced _____ of the nonwhite population until _____

Draw a graph to represent the proportion of black and white in South Africa:



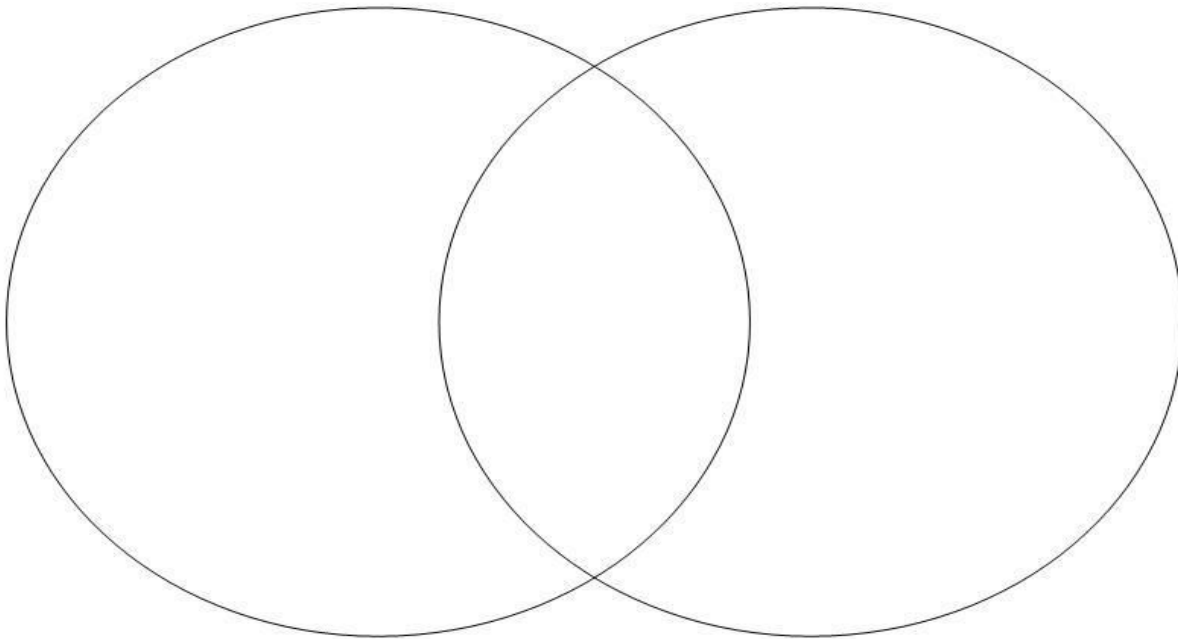
School Days (pgs 74-75)

Look at the picture on page 74. What does it mean? Explain!

What was the Tutu family like?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What was the difference between Tutu's school and the all white school? Fill in the venn diagram:



A New Path (pgs 75-77)

How did Desmond respond to getting into medical school?

What ideas did Desmond teach?

What was the impact of the Bantu Education Act?

Sharing His Gifts (pgs 77-79)

Why did Desmond Tutu become a priest?

When did Tutu become a priest? _____

Tutu got his masters degree from The King's College in London in "_____."

This is LATIN!...

THEO = GOD and **LOGY**=SOMETHING YOU STUDY AND LEARN

Look on page 78.

Serenity means **calm** and **peaceful**.

What did Tutu want to do by working in churches?

How did Tutu use his power to make a change?

1.

2.

3.

A Growing Need (pgs 79-81)

What were some of the bad things that would happen to innocent, black citizens?

Who is Nelson Mandela?

Write 3 facts you learned about Mandela:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What was the importance of Tutu becoming the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches?

“These opportunities put _____ in the _____ spotlight. When he _____, the _____ listened.”

Soweto's Students Rise Up (pgs 81-83)

Soweto is a town in South Africa:



http://newsimg.bbc.co.uk/media/images/44093000/gif/_44093443_sa_soweto_map203.gif

Look at the picture on the bottom of page 81. What do you notice?

Explain the importance of the Afrikaans Medium Decree:

What happened during the Soweto Riots? (look at the picture to help you!)

What's the connection between Tutu and **boycott**? Explain!

Work for Justice (pgs 83-84)

In 1984, Tutu won the Nobel _____ Prize.

Fill in the missing words from his Nobel acceptance speech:

[apartheid is] "an _____ system, totally _____ by normally acceptable methods... When will we learn that _____ beings are of _____ value because they have been created in the image of God, and that it is a blasphemy to treat them as if they were less than this... if we want _____... let us work for _____."

Serving the Cause (pgs 84-87)

Look at the picture on the bottom of page 84. What do you notice?

What needed to be **abolished**, or officially ended, for true equality to happen between blacks and whites?

A _ _ R T _ E _ D

How did the minds of people towards segregation change in the 1980s?

Look on the bottom of page 85. Who is did Tutu meet?! The _____ !

In 1990, some big changes began to happen. What does the word **repeal** mean? Look at the paragraph to help you come up with a definition!

In _____, apartheid came to an end.

In _____, the constitution was redrafted (rewritten). For the first time, _____ citizens were allowed to vote!

Voting for Change (pgs 87-88)

Who ran for president in 1994, even though he had been in jail? _____

Look at the picture on the bottom of page 87. What do you notice?

How was voting an act of nonviolence?

On May 10, _____, Nelson Mandela became president!

Tutu said, “I knew there was no way in which a _____ could prevail [win] over the _____, darkness over _____, death over _____.”

How do you react to this quote?

South Africa’s New Day (pgs 88-89)

Tutu became the “chair,” or person in charge, of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

What was the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?	What would happen to people who committed crimes and human rights violations in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?

Prove with evidence from page 89 that Desmond Tutu thought nonviolence was important:

After you read... answer these 3 big questions of nonfiction!

Think about this chapter on Desmond Tutu...

What surprised me?	What did the author think I already knew?	What changed, challenged or confirmed what I already knew?

Now, reflect on your definition of a hero and our class definition of a hero. **Is Desmond Tutu a hero? EXPLAIN!**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. On the left side, there are short vertical lines that serve as margins, creating a series of narrow columns. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page designed for writing or drawing.